

MANUKOVSKIY, N.F.; POLONETSKIY, S.D.; OREKHOV, N.I.; SYCHEV, A.F.;  
BOLDYREV, M.D.; SEMENOV, V.M., nauchnyy red.; KRYUCHKOV,  
V.L., red.; CHIRKOV, A.Ya., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization of corn growing and harvesting]Kom-  
pleksnaia mekhanizatsiia vozdelyvaniia i uborki kukuruzy.  
Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 118 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Corn (Maize)) (Farm mechanization)

PETROV, V.P.; BOLDYREV, M.D., agronom.

Advanced experience in ever-all mechanization in corn cultivation  
in Voronezh Province. Zemledelie 7 no.2:37-45 F. '59.  
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Starshiy inzhener Voronezhskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo  
khozyaystva (for Petrov).  
(Voronezh Province--Corn (Maize))  
(Farm mechanization)

SKACHKOV, I.A.; YELAGIN, I.N.; KOCHERGIN, F.V.; POLESHCHUK,  
Yu.M.; BOLDYREV, M.D.; MOKSHIN, P.N.; GOMENYUK, L.I.,  
red.

[Millet production on leading farms] Proizvodstvo prosa  
v peredovykh khoziaistvakh. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 134 p.  
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo  
khozyaystva tsentral'no-chernozemnoy polosy im. V.V.Doku-  
chayeva (for Skachkov). 2. Glavnyy spetsialist po zerno-  
bovym i krupyanym kul'turam Ministerstva sel'skogo  
khozyaystva SSSR (for Yelagin). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'-  
skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva tsentral'no-  
chernozemnoy polosy im. V.V.Dokuchayeva (for Kochergin,  
Poleshchuk, Boldyrev, Mokshin).

BOLDYREV, M.I., aspirant

Apparatus for recording the gall midge. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol.  
7 no.6:46 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya  
im. K.A. Timiryazeva.  
(Gall gnats)

BOLDYREV, M.I., aspirant

Improved method for taking samples for soil analysis. Zashch.  
rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.1:47-48 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im.  
Timiryazeva.

(Soils--Analysis)

BOLDYREV, M.I., aspirant; OCHERETENKO, Ye.Ye., dotsent; BATYSHCHIKOV, N.K.

✓ *Tomasiniana ribis*. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 ho.5:22-24  
My '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra entomologii Moskovskoy ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii im. Timiryazeva (for Boldyrev). 2. Kamenets-Podol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Ocheretenko). 3. Glavnyy agronom mezhoblastnogo tresta sovkhozov, g. Khmel'nitskiy (for Batyshchikov).

(Gall gnats) (Currants--Diseases and pests)

Ca

Complex treatment of polymetallic ore at the Elektrosink plant. M. M. Boldyrev. *Foreign Metal*, 20, No. 2, 65-6 (1947). Of the existing smelters in the U.S.S.R., only the smelter at Elektrosink exts. 7 of the 9 components found in the ore. Before the war, this smelter used to ext. 8 of the components and equipment was being installed for the extn. of the 9th. However, the capacities of the various shops for the extn. of the several components are not coordinated, so that the pile of intermediate products keeps on accumulating. It is recommended that the capacities of the various branches of the smelter be enlarged to accommodate the treatment of current production and prevent the piling-up of material. Also, facilities should be established for the extn. of rare metals (particularly Hf) and precious metals found in the ore. M. Hosh

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KUPRIYANOV, A.S., inzh.; ABRAMOV, L.Kh., inzh.; BOLDYREV, M.V., inzh.

Patents. Khim. mashinostr. no. 6:43-44 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:9)

BOLDYREV, M.V., inzh.

Application of geophysical methods for studying the condition  
of the roadbed. Trudy NIIZHT no.31:245-253 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

ABRAMOV, L.Kh., inzh; BOLDYREV, M.V., inzh.

Patents. Khim. mashinostr. no.1s46 Ja'63

(MIRA 17s7)

BOLDYREV, M.V.

Standardization of plastic containers. Standartizatsiia 26  
no.8:34-36 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Containers—Standards) (Plastics)

ABRAMOV, L.Kh., inzh.; KUPRIYANOV, A.S., inzh.; BOLDYREV, M.V., inzh.

Patents. Khim.mash. no.4:45-46 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Chemical engineering—Equipment and supplies) (Patents)

KUPRIYANOV, A.S., inzh.; BOLDYREV, M.V., inzh.; ABRAMOV, L.Kh., inzh.

Patents. Khim.mash. no.2:44-46 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Chemical apparatus--Patents)

BOLDYREV, M.V., inzh. (Novosibirsk)

Electric prospecting in railroad engineering. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.8:  
15-16 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Railroad engineering) (Electric prospecting)

BOLDYREV, N. (Chelyabinsk)

Deserved award. Put' i put.khoz. no.11:32-33 N '59.  
(MIRA 13:4)  
(Kurgan Province--Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

ACC NR: AFG018232 -

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/000/002/0067/0070

AUTHOR: Boldyrev, N. (Lieutenant Colonel)

ORG: None

TITLE: Ice crossings

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 2, 1966, 67-70

TOPIC TAGS: ice, transportation system, low temperature transport, tracked vehicle, arctic vehicle, arctic climate, climatology

ABSTRACT: Extensive experience in constructing ice crossings in troop garrison areas where communications and supply would be impossible without them is the basis for selecting an ice crossing site where the bank slope is no more than 10%. Knowledge of the hydrography and ice formation characteristics of rivers and lakes makes crossing site selection easier. Ice crossings may involve using the natural ice surface, reinforcing the crossing zone by additional watering and natural freezing of successive layers, or the laying of corduroy surfaces over the ice to permit passage of heavier loads. Reconnaissance of prospective ice crossing sites by special parties, and the techniques and equipment employed, are described. Load limit capacity calculations are suggested and three basic ice crossing variations are discussed using sketches which show dimensions, thickness, and other critical

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ACC NR: AP6018232

measurements. Construction techniques are described in detail and data on minimum ice thickness in centimeters for tracked and wheeled vehicles of various weights for average temperatures of  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  are listed. Ways in which ice deterioration during thaws can be detected are stressed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 15,04/SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

BOLDIREV, N. B.; PINEGIN, N. I.; BARTENEVA, O. D.

Distances - Measurement; Visibility

Calculation of visibility distance. Dokl. AN SSSR 84 no. 3, 1952. recd. 9 Jan. 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BOLDYREV, N.G.

"Upon the Time of Distinguishing,"  
Iz. AK. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz., nos. 1-6, 1942

BOLDYREV, N.G., Professor

Scientist; At All-Union Conference on Hydro-optics, Read paper on "Optical Observations in Great Depths" (1947) held at USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad

Soviet Source: N: Leningradskaya Pravda, no.17, 21 Jan. 47, Leningrad

BOLDYREV, N. G.

"Ye. A. Svirskiy," Elektrichestvo, No. 1, 1950

BOIDYREV, N. G.

TT. 282 (Visibility range of actual objects) Dal'nost' vidimosti real'nykh ob"ektov.  
Trudy Glavnoi Geofizicheskoi Observatorii, 19 (N.S.): 14-24, 1950

BOLDYREV, N. G.

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USSR/Engineering - Lighting, Measuring  
Instruments

Dec 51

"Precision of Visibility Meters," N. G. Boldyrev

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 12,  
pp 1786-1791

Briefly reviews instruments for measuring visibility, based on extinguishing of visible image, and discusses precision of measuring. Visibility measuring instruments permit measuring relative, not abs, contrast of object and background against which object is observed. Relative contrast is defined as ratio between abs contrast and threshold of contrast sensitivity. Submitted by Acad V. S. Kulebakin.

205T24

USSR/Physics - Visibility Range

21 May 52

"Computing the Range of Visibility," N. I. Pinegin,  
N. G. Boldyrev, O. D. Barteneva

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIV, No 3, pp 483-486

States that the law governing the variation of sharp-  
ness of differentiation in dependence on contrast of  
observed objects with the surrounding background is the  
basis for computing the range of visibility. For the  
case of light adaptation of the eye, this law was 1st  
proposed by A. A. Smirnov ("Sbornik Zritel'nyye Osh-  
chushcheniya i Vospriyatiya" (Symposium: Visual Sense-  
tions and Perceptions), 1935) as a result of detg the

225T84

the thresholds of discrimination of brightness ver-  
sus size of object. Proposes a simple practical  
formula (Boldyrev's) for visibility range. Submit-  
ted by Acad K. N. Bykov 25 Mar 52.

225T84

BOLDYREV, N. G.

BOLDYREV, N. G.

"Experimental Proof of the Energetic Theory of Vision".  
Probl. Fiziol. Optiki., No. 8, pp 302-306, 1953.

The author presents a mathematical analysis of experiments performed by other investigators, and shows that sensations identical in intensity must correspond to equal light beams striking the eye. The probability of differentiation depends only on the value of  $a$ , determined from the formula  $(K - \epsilon) \omega = a$ , where  $K$  is the brightness contrast between object and background,  $a$  is the solid angle at which the object is seen, and  $\epsilon$  is the threshold of contrast sensitivity which corresponds to the smallest perceived contrast of an object of very large angular dimensions. The value of  $a$  does not depend on the values of  $K$  and  $\omega$  separately. (RZhBiol, No. 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

BOLDYREV, N.G. and BARTENEVA, O.D.

"Determination of Metho Meteorological Visibility Threshold by using  
Contrasts of Distant Objects" Tr. Gl. Geofiz. Observ., No 42, 1953, 32-51

New method of determining the visibility threshold of an object are  
suggested by making use of contrasts o f the distant object. Equipment devised by  
V. A. Gavrilov, (RZhFiz, 1955, 23463) is applied to measurements. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

*BOLDYREV N.G.*

BARTENEVA, O.D.; BOLDYREV, N.G.; BUTYLEV, A.A.

Determining the atmospheric transparency and the illuminating power  
of distant fires by means of astronomical photometers. Trudy GGO  
no.42:59-68 '53.

(Atmospheric transparency) (Photometry) (MIRA 11:1)

BOLDYREV, N. G.

USSR/Physics - Vision, Eye

"The Quantum Nature of Daytime Vision," N. I. Pinegin

DAN SSSR, Vol 93, No 1, pp 31-34

Poses the problem, suggested by S. I. Vavilov's classical visual-method investigations into light-quantum fluctuations, of whether quantum fluctuations plays any role in the process of daytime vision and whether, then, it is possible to measure them for high levels of brightness. Cites related works of S. O. Kayzel' (Sbornik Mater V-S Nauchno-Tekh Sessii po Svetotekhnike (Symposium on All-Union Sci-Tech Session on Lighting Engineering), Moscow, 1948) and of N. G. Boldyrev and A. V. Luizov (Trudy Sessii Posvyashch Pamyati Vavilova (Works of Session in Memory of Vavilov), Moscow, 1953). Presented by Acad A. N. Terenin 16 Jan 53.

275T92

BOLDYREV, N. G.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Sensory Organs. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41761.

Author : ~~Boldyrev, N. G.~~

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the  
Protection of Labor.

Title : The Interconnection Between the Optic Functions  
of the Eye.

Orig Pub: Tr. nauchn. sessii vses. n-i in-ta okhrany truda,  
1954, (1955) vyp, 2, 84-90.

Abstract: On the basis of data obtained from theoretical  
calculations, the author finds that it is possible  
to extend the application of the laws of Bavidov  
to the following cases: 1) determination of the

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Sensory Organs. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41761.

Abstract: probable origin of optic sensation; 2) determination of the various thresholds of the optic sensation, partly at high levels of brightness. Quantum consideration may also be extended to cases of stimulation of N light sensitive elements (and not only of one, as stipulated in Bavidlov's theory). -- A. P. Bruzhes.

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BOLDYREV, N.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor

Glare from lighting devices. Svetotekhnika 1 no.3:6-7 Je'55.  
(MIRA 8:10)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut  
(Optics, Physiological)

BOLDYREV, N.G.; BARTENEVA, O.D.

Precision in measuring brightness contrasts [with summary in English].  
Biofizika 2 no.6:713-719 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Ul'yanova  
(Lenina).

(Photometry)

BOLDYREV, N.G., GUREVICH, M.M., TIKHODEYEV, P.M., FEDOROV, N.T.

On N.D. Niuberg's article "Colorimetric experiments as a means of  
studying color sense and the requirements they should meet."

Biofizika 3 no.3:381-383 '58

(MIRA 11:6)

(COLORIMETRY)

(COLOR SENSE)

SOV/144-58-9-18/18  
**AUTHOR:** Gikis, A. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent  
**TITLE:** Inter-University Scientific Conference on Electric Measuring Instruments and Technical Means of Automation (Meshvuzovskaya nauchnaya konferentsiya po elektromeritel'nyy priboram i tekhnicheskim sredstvam avtomatiki)  
**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 130-135 (USSR)  
**ABSTRACT:** The conference was held at the Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenin) (Leningrad Electro-technical Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)) on November 11-15, 1958. The representatives of eleven higher teaching establishments and three research institutes participated and a large number of specialists of various industrial undertakings were present.

SOV/144-58-9-18/18  
 Inter-University Scientific Conference on Electric Measuring Instruments and Technical Means of Automation  
 Professor M. G. Boldyrev (Leningrad Electro-Technical Institute) in his paper "Stability of discrete automatic systems with back coupling" has shown that the final automatic device can always be synthesized from elements possessing only two states, 0 and 1, which are linked into a finite number of elementary circuits.  
 Docent A. M. Melik-Shakhnasarov (Azerbaydahan Industrial Institute imeni M. Asisbekov) in his paper "Problems of automation of a.c. compensation mechanisms" gave a systematic review of the problem and quoted practical examples of auto-compensation equipment used in various branches of engineering.

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AUTHORS:

Boldyrev, N. G., Barteneva, O. D.

SOV/50-58-10-14/20

TITLE:

The Method of Measuring the Meteorological Visibility Range According to ~~Contrasts~~ of Distant Objects (Metodika izmereniya meteorologicheskoy dal'nosti vidimosti po kontrastam udalennykh ob"yektov)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 50-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The theory of visibility (Ref 1) of real objects checked by the net of weather stations (Ref 3) is presented in methodical instructions (Ref 7). With the aid of these instructions, the meteorological view can be determined. Further it can be found not only that, but also how distinct, individual real objects will be visible under given conditions. In determining the meteorological view, the intensity of mist in the air must be estimated on real objects. This greatly increases the accuracy of observations (Ref 8). Formulas (Refs 1,3) serve for determining the meteorological view:

$$S = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}}{\ln K_0 - \ln K} \quad (1), \quad K_0 \text{ being}$$

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the true contrast between object and sky background on the

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The Method of Measuring the Meteorological Visibility Range  
According to Contrasts of Distant Objects

horizon,  $K$  - the contrast as modified by the mist,  $l$  - the distance between the observer and the object, and  $\varepsilon$  - the limiting value of contrast sensitivity of the eye (fixed with 5%). The possibility for a practical determination of the meteorological view according to (1) depends entirely on the supply of reliable table indications for  $K_0$ . The error of this latter method was indicated with  $\pm 15\%$  (Ref 3). The accuracy of determination of the contrast  $K$  of the hazy object also depends on this. The more  $K$  approaches  $K_0$ , the greater becomes the error in determining  $S$ . The determination results of  $S$  are not equivalent. Some observations should be given a weight which characterizes their accuracy. This weight

$$p = \frac{\ln K_0 - \ln K}{\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \quad (2).$$

Then the mean value of the meteorological view  $S$  is calculated from several observations according to a simple and practical

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formula  $S = \frac{\sum l}{\sum p}$  (3), the numerator representing the sum of

The Method of Measuring the Meteorological Visibility Range  
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distances to all objects for which the meteorological view was determined, whereas the denominator denotes the sum of all p-values. An extensive checking of the above method at the field base of the GGO (Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya = Main Geophysical Observatory) in Voyeykov in 1949 showed that a measurement of the meteorological view without the use of optical instruments is possible with an accuracy of  $\pm 20\%$  for the magnitude to be measured. These results led to the publication of an instruction (Ref 4). The errors adhering to this method were determined. The sources of error including those of the 8 stations of the UGMS (Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby = Hydrometeorological Service Administration) of the Ukrainskaya SSR, appeared, because at that time the table of standard contrasts by I. N. Nechayev had not yet been published. In the evaluation of observation results, the determination accuracy according to the above new methods was investigated. To evaluate new methods, reliable indications on the meteorological view were necessary. They were obtained according to the method of "forks" (Ref 7):  $l_1 < S < l_2$  (4),  $l_1$  being the

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The Method of Measuring the Meteorological Visibility Range  
According to Contrasts of Distant Objects

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distance to the most distant visible object, and  $l_2$  the distance to the nearest invisible object. Table 1 shows that the number of observations not to be accommodated in the "fork" (4) is not great. This certifies the value of the method suggested. Table 2 shows that the mean square error of  $\frac{\Delta S}{S}$ , at a weight  $p = 1$ , is independent of a division of observations into groups according to the intensity of mist. This confirms the correctness of formula (2). As the mean arithmetic value of the error  $\delta$  (it characterizes the systematic error) was near zero, it was proved that the statistic control of observations of the station network could not detect any systematic error in the new method. Also the choice of the numerical value of the limiting value of contrast sensitivity  $\varepsilon = 0.05$  (Ref 3) proved to be correct. Finally, the authors carry on a controversy against A. V. Gavrilov (Refs 5,9) who incorrectly presents a number of principal questions and recommends the return to the diaphanoscopic method. The authors, however, advocate the table by Nechayev. There are 2 tables and 10 Soviet references.

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3(7); 24(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2548

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Issledovaniye radiatsionnykh protessov (Study of Radiation Processes) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 142 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 80) Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): V. L. Gayevskiy, Candidate of Geographical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V. D. Pisarevskaya; Tech. Ed.: A. N. Sergeyev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geophysicists and engineers studying radiation phenomena. 3

COVERAGE: This collection of articles treats problems in optics of the atmosphere and actinometry. Results of theoretical and experimental investigations of visibility range, transparency of the atmosphere, and the radiation regime of both the active surface and the atmosphere

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Study of Radiation Processes

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are shown. Individual articles deal with the methodology of actinometric observations. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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<u>Boldyrev, N. G.</u> , and O. D. Barteneva. Visual Methods for Determining the Meteorological Range of Visibility and Testing These Methods on the Hydrometeorological Station Network	3
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Study of Radiation Processes

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	

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MM/lrb  
11-3-59

0(2), 3(6)

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

Anisimov, V. I., Engineer

The Inter-university Scientific Conference  
on Electrical Measuring Instruments and on the Technical  
Means of Automation (Izbruzhatskaya nauchnaya  
konferentsiya po elektromeritell'nykh priboram i  
tekhnicheskim sredstvam avtomatiki)

207/119-59-3-13/15

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 3, pp 30-31 (USSR)

This conference was held at the Leningradskiy elektrotekhicheskii institut im. V. I. Ul'yanova (Leningrad Institute of Electrical Engineering named V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)) in November 1959. It was attended by more than 500 representatives of universities, scientific research institutes, of the OGB, of the Ministry of Machine Building, of the Ministry of the Medium Machine Building (Special Design Office), of industries and other organizations. More than 30 lectures were delivered in the sessions of this conference. In opening the conference E. P. Boroditskiy underlined the importance of automation and of measuring technique for the development of national economy. M. M. Shumilovskiy in his lecture reported on "The Trends in the Development of Methods of Radiometric Control of Production Data" and outlined the extensive

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possibilities of using radioactive methods in such control. Ye. G. Shramkov and G. A. Spector reported on a new method of measuring heavy direct currents with the help of the thermoelectric effect. A. A. Zorenblat investigated problems of the stability of automatic control systems in automation and in measuring technique. A. V. Yatskov reported on the present-day state on the prospects of automatic control technique. Ye. Z. Tsyapkin investigated some peculiar features of and the prospects offered by automatic pulse systems. The lecture by E. G. Boldyrev dealt with problems of stability of discrete automatic systems. V. B. Ushakov discussed the main trends in the development of mathematical analog computers and of computers designed for industrial use. The report by V. B. Ushakov dealt with an electronic analog correlator for the calculation of the correlation functions in the investigation of winds in the troposphere. B. I. Krasovskiy reported on the most important methods, which guarantee both an active and passive freedom from disturbances in

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discrete selective systems. Ye. f. Korosel'tsev discussed problems of averaging, differentiation, and balancing of time-dependent functions which can be represented by electric signals. V. P. Sturidin investigated new computing devices with polarized tubes. A. M. Kopylov reported on instruments with automatic recording. V. B. Ushakov and M. M. Kopylov-Gora reported on a computer for the automatic centralized control of production specifications. E. M. Petlov discussed fundamental problems of the theory of automatic measuring instruments with an inverse conversion for the measurement of non-electric quantities. Ye. I. Feyzakov dealt with problems of the construction of automatic d. c. potentiometers with high accuracy. B. I. Krasovskiy discussed a high-precision automatic d. c. bridge for the comparison of impedances. The lecture by Ye. I. Feyzakov dealt with the construction of potentiometers, which are not given by the exact wording of the titles). V. A. Ivnitov The planning of measuring elements for

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The Inter-university Scientific Conference on  
Electrical Measuring Instruments and on the Technical  
Means of Automation SOV/119-59-3-11/15

accurate automatic quotient-type meters in digital computations.  
B. B. Dzhurbenko: Methods of determining the dynamic errors  
of a magnetic oscilloscope by simulation. P. P. Ornatyuk:  
Problems in measuring electric quantities at extremely low  
frequencies by electrical indicating instruments of the  
systems. L. F. Kulikovskiy: New types of automatic compensators.  
A. G. Rozukrant: Automatic bridges and compensators in  
suited for the control of the parameters of condensers in  
series production. L. A. Gerasimov: The use of the  
technique and liquid level measurement. D. A. Borodayev: Ultrasonic  
measurement of a phase-sensitive communication indicator for  
a.o. semi-equilibrium bridges. S. F. Svirid: The application  
of instruments with magnetic bridges. S. F. Svirid: The application  
considerable simplification of the design of the apparatus  
and the circuitry used in the measurement of magnetic  
quantities. V. A. Frenkin: Method of measuring the  
sensitivity of oxygen gas analyzers. P. T. Moritskiy:

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Design of apparatus for measuring vibration quantities.  
V. V. Pashynkov: Main types of modulators and  
resistors and possibilities of their application to  
circuitry in automation and control systems. G. N.  
Borodachennyy: Development of measuring amplifiers with  
semiconductor elements. Ya. V. Korotkiy: M. A. Gairnov,  
Ye. Ye. Gairnov, Ye. P. Ugrumov: Precision semiconductor  
resistors operating according to the pulse-counting  
principle. P. G. Elkin and A. Berukladikov: Methods of  
measuring the magnetic field strength by means of blanch  
resistors and transducers operating on the Hall effect  
principle. A resolution was adopted by the closing plenary  
meeting of the Conference, which indicates the  
improving and coordinating scientific research work in the  
field of automation, electric measuring and computing  
technique.

Card 5/5

BOLDYREV, N.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KUZNETSOV, V.I.

Absorption and dispersion of light. Svetotekhnika 5 no.9:  
14-17 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut.  
(Absorption of light) (Light--Scattering)

LUZOV, Andrey Vladimirovich; BOLDYREV, N.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsen-  
zent; NOVIKOV, V.V., prof., retsenzent; SHARONOV, V.V., doktor  
fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; GORDON, G.G., inzh., red.; SHEYNFAYN,  
L.I., red. izd-va; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Inertia of vision] Inertsia zrenia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo Oborongiz, 1961. 247 p. (MIRA 14:10)  
(VISION)

24330

S/019/61/000/010/043/077

A156/A128

9.4160

AUTHORS: Polevitskiy, K.K., and Boldyrev, N.G.

TITLE: Photoelectric apparatus

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 10, 1961, 46

TEXT: Class 42h, 1702. No. 138391 (576885/8636/26 of March 16, 1955).  
A photoelectric apparatus with two photoelements for comparing the magnitude of two modulated light beams passing through a given medium under examination, distinguished by the fact that to enable this apparatus to produce highly-accurate performance when its measuring unit is a distance away from the examined medium, the apparatus is provided with a mixing resistance receiving photoelectric signals from both photoelements, and a potentiometer that nullifies the main harmonic on the mixing resistance, thus bringing about a photometric equilibrium.

Card 1/1

ROLDYANOV, N. G.

Doctor of technical sciences  
Professor

CCF.R

D.R

CCM.R

E3.R

Delivered a paper "Energeticheskaya teoriya  
zreniya" at Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya  
Leningradskiy Elektrotekhnicheskii Institut im.  
Ul'yanova (Lenina), June 1946.

Source: Elektrichestvo, 1947, No. 1, p. 76.

P-4838

S/169/61/000/011/040/065  
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Boldyrev, N.G., and Barteneva, O.D.

TITLE: The connexion of the threshold of the sensitivity contrast with the acuteness of vision taken as the basis of calculation of the visibility range of objects

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 28, abstract 11B205 (Tr. Gl. geofiz. observ., no. 109, 1961 53 - 60) ✓

TEXT: The dependence of the threshold of the sensitivity contrast on the angular dimensions of an object under observation should be taken into account when calculating the visibility range of actual objects which, as a rule, have small angular dimensions. N.G. Boldyrev, has proposed the following formula for determining the threshold contrast of an object with angular dimensions:

$$(K - \varepsilon)\gamma^2 = (1 - \varepsilon)\delta^2,$$

where  $\varepsilon$  is the threshold of the sensitivity contrast, and  $\delta$  is the Card 1/2

The connexion of the threshold ...

S/169/61/000/011/040/065  
D228/D304

least resolvable angle characterizing the visual acuteness of an observer  $V = 1/S$ . The results are stated for verifying the formula by the experimental data of O.D. Barteneva and by literature data. The authors conclude that the proposed formula does not contradict their experimental data. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

27.6340

31256  
S/531/61/000/118/001/004  
D218/D302

AUTHORS: Boldyrev, N. G., and Barteneva, O. D.

TITLE: Range of visibility of real objects at twilight and at night

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy. No. 118, 1961. Issledovaniye radiatsionnykh protsessov, 3-16

TEXT: The authors developed a method and an apparatus for studying the threshold of contrast sensitivity and acuity of vision under laboratory and field conditions as a function of the background illuminations. In the laboratory experiments, the screen on which the objects were observed was given the form of a cloudy sky and the objects had forms resembling the silhouettes of natural objects. Binocular vision was used without any optical aids. Extraneous light was excluded from the eyes of the observers. The method is illustrated schematically in Fig. 2. The image of the object O was projected on to the screen K with the aid of the pro-

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Range of visibility ...

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D218/D302

jection lantern  $S_1$  which was also used to illuminate the screen. The distance  $S_1K$  was kept constant. A further lantern  $S_2$  could be moved along the line MN. In this way the object could be made to disappear or otherwise, and the contrast sensitivity threshold could be determined. The objects were in the form of simple geometrical shapes (circle, square, rectangle, triangle, pendulum). The angular dimensions of the objects were about  $5^\circ$ . The ten observers who took part in the experiment all had normal vision. The contrast sensitivity threshold was found to be independent of the shape of the object. In addition, field experiments were carried out to determine the twilight sky illumination at which the observers could detect standard contrasts of 0.11, 0.22, 0.44 and 1 with large angular dimensions. Four observers were employed with 20-minute adaptation in open space. The results obtained under the various conditions are given graphically, showing the contrast sensitivity threshold as a function of background illumination for objects with large angular dimensions. The dependence of the acuity of vision on the background illumination was obtained by analyzing

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Range of visibility ...

S/531/61/000/118/001/004  
D218/D302

published information and the results obtained are summarized graphically. Theoretical expressions are then derived for the light intensity distribution over the twilight sky, and a table of numerical values is given for various field conditions. The final section is concerned with calculating the visibility of real objects at twilight and at night. Systematic observations of real objects (e.g. a church at a distance of several kilometers, a water tower, and so on) showed that the methods developed for calculating the range of visibility during daylight also hold at twilight and at night. Acknowledgments are expressed to A. N. Boyarova, who took part in the observations and the analysis, T. F. Salezneva, who took part in the processing of the data, and G. Ya. Bashilov, who checked the method of calculating the range of visibility of distant objects in the Odessa Hydrographic Region. There are 4 figures, 5 tables and 28 references: 20 Soviet-bloc and 8 non Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. Q. Duntley: Visibility of distant objects. JOSA, 38, 1948; Perry Moon: The scientific basis of illuminating engineering. New York and London, 1936; H. R.

Card 3/4<sub>3</sub>

BOLDYREV, N. I.

Nravstvennoe vospitanie detei v sem'e (Moral education of children in the family). Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1952, 54 p.

SSO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6, No. 3, June 1953

DEMEZER, A.A.; DZYUBA, M.I.; BLINOV, L.F., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ~~BOLDYREV, N.I.~~, kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk; GAY-GULINA, Z.S., GRUDEV, D.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; DUFROV, Ya.G., professor; KOVALENKO, V.D., ;KRYSSINA, O.I.; KURKO, V.I.; LEVI M.F., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MORDKOVICH, M.S.; POPOV, I.P., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; SAGALOVICH, Ye.N., agronom; SILIN, V.N., zootekhnik; STRUTANSKIY, I.L., vrach; SUSHKOVA-LYAKHOVICH, M.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SHAPOVALOV, Ya.Ya., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nau; SHENDERETSKIY, E.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YAVNEL', A.Yu., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RODINA, P.I., redaktor; YUROVITSKIY, Ye.I., redaktor; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Home economics] Domovodstvo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry. 1956. 479 p.

(Home economics)

(MLRA 10:5)

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY :

M-8

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. <sup>8</sup>19, 195<sup>8</sup>, No. 87258

AUTHOR : Boldyrev, N. I.

INST. :

TITLE : Time and Depth of Planting of Grapes on  
Unirrigated Land Areas of Kashka-Dar'inskaya  
Oblast'.

ORIG. PUB. : Sots. s. kh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 10,  
76-77

ABSTRACT : According to observations of the Uzbek  
Institute of Orchard Cultivation and Viniculture, in the  
foothill and mountain areas of the Oblast' (700-1100 m.  
above sea level) with inadequate precipitation, time and  
depth of planting of grapes are directly dependent upon  
moisture content of the soil. Poorest adaptation and  
growth of vines are observed on autumn planting when soil  
humidity approximates minimal; better results were observed  
on winter planting at the end of February; best adaptation  
and growth -- on planting in March. During the entire year  
the highest moisture content is found in the soil layer at  
a depth of 30-40 cm (not less than 14.4% of absolute dry

CARD: 1/2

Country : USSR  
CATEGORY :

M-8

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. <sup>8</sup>19, 195<sup>8</sup>, No. 87258

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : weight), therefore a depth of planting of 40-50 cm is recommended, which, according to the author, results in 89-97% adaptability. On slopes of about 8-10° no differences in adaptability and growth were observed on planting at different depths (30-40-50-60 cm).

M. I. Motorina

CARD: 2/2

AUTHOR: Boldyrev, N. K.

20-119-1-47/52

TITLE: The Quality-Diagnosis of the Grain of Spring Wheat on the Basis of the Leaves (listovaya diagnostika kachestva zerna yarovoy pshenitsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 1, pp. 171-173 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Nitrogen content in the wheat grain is an important index of the quality of the latter (References 1,2). The causes of its variability were studied by many researchers (References 3,4). The chemical composition of the grain forms in agreement with hereditary peculiarities of the respective sort on the one hand and under the influence of the environmental factors on the other hand. Therefore the prediction of the chemical composition of the grain must be built up with the taking into account of the influence of the entire complex of factors upon the entire cycle of development of the plants. The accumulation of nitrogenous and other substances in the wheat grain is dependent on the total state of the mother plant

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The Quality-Diagnosis of the Grain of Spring Wheat on the Basis of the Leaves 20-119-1-47/52

(References 1,5). This state is determined by the rate of the passing through of the stages of development and is in close connection to the environmental conditions (Reference 6) which on their part first of all influence the growth and the development of the apparatus of leaves (Reference 7). The part played by the latter in the storage of the nitrogenous substance of the grain was emphasized by several researchers (References 1,5,8-10). In this connection some authors (References 10-12) maintain that the protein content in the grain is in direct dependence on the content of the total nitrogen in the leaves. Others (References 9,19), however, are of opinion that the high protein content of the grain is connected with the increased quantity of amino-nitrogen in the leaves during the time of ripening of the grain. A quantitative dependence was, however, never derived. This was done by the author (Reference 13). In the present paper the attempt is made to utilize the earlier determined coefficients of the conversion of the leaf-nitrogen into the grain-nitrogen for

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The Quality-Diagnosis of the Grain of Spring Wheat  
on the Basis of the Leaves

20-119-1-47/52

the purpose of diagnosis of the quality of the wheat grain. The experiments were performed according to a method described in reference 13. The quantity of this coefficient varies between 0,90 and 1,0 and depends on the sort of wheat, the supply of the plants with food elements, especially with nitrogen, as well as on the moment at which the leaves were taken for the analysis. Coefficients for individual sorts are given. Their decrease is apparently connected with the early or late ripening of the respective sort (Reference 18). The experimental results are given in table 1-3. From table 1 is to be seen that the quantity of the non-protein-nitrogen in the leaves of Lyutetsen (=Lutescens) 62 and Cordeiforme (=Hordeiforme) 10 is almost equally high and that by this factor (Reference 9) in this case the increased protein content in the grain in the first sort can hardly be explained. On the basis of the data given here as well as of the earlier publications the conclusion can be drawn that the influence of the conditions of nutrition upon the nitrogen-content in the wheat grain is brought about by the

Card 3/4

The Quality-Diagnosis of the Grain of Spring Wheat on the Basis of the Leaves 20-119-1-47/52

storage of nitrogenous substances in vegetating leaves during quite a certain period of development. In this connection, in order to attain a high nitrogen-content in the grain, 1) a comparatively high percentage of total nitrogen in the leaves during blooming and 2) an increased content of mobile amino-nitrogen in the leaves shall be guaranteed. From the analysis of leaves after blooming it is possible to determine the plants' need of nitrogen, to make a prediction on the quality of grain and to decide the necessity of a top-dressing with nitrogen in later phases of development. There are 4 tables and 20 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. S. M. Kirova  
(Omsk Agricultural Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

PRESENTED: October 9, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 14, 1957

Card 4/4

BOLDYREV, N.K.

Possibility of predicting the quality of spring wheat crop by the  
nitrogen content of leaves [with summary in English]. Fiziol.rast.  
6 no.1:73-81 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Department of Agrochemistry, Kirov Agricultural Institute, Omsk,  
U.S.S.R.

(Wheat)

(Leaves)

(Nitrogen)

17 (4), 30 (1)

AUTHOR: Boldyrev, N. K.

SOV/20-126-4-55/62

TITLE: Relation Between the Chemical Composition of Leaves, Yield and Grain Quality of Summer Wheat as Dependent on the Fertilizers Applied (Zavisimost' mezhdru khimicheskim sostavom list'yev, urozhayem i kachestvom zerna yarovoy pshenitsy v svyazi s primeneniym udobreniy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 4, pp 886-889 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The great importance of the analysis of entire plants for the determination of the nutrition necessary for them was proved in several papers (Refs 1-4). On the other hand, it became evident in recent years that the analysis of leaves alone is even more important for determining the nutritive state (Refs 5-8, 17-19). It was possible to determine the "critical" nutrition level of many cultivated plants (Refs 6, 17-23). Towards the end of the blossoming time, there is a certain connection (Refs 9-14, 17, 21) between the nitrogen content in leaves and the nitrogen of the ripe grain. This made it possible to suggest a method of leaf diagnosis for the grain quality of wheat (Refs 11, 12). But the dependence of the height of the wheat yield on the

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Relation Between the Chemical Composition of Leaves, SOV/20-126-4-55/62  
Yield and Grain Quality of Summer Wheat as Dependent on the Fertilizers Applied

chemical composition of the leaves has been poorly investigated. There are no data on the said "critical" level for the summer wheat (Ref 6). This complicates the evaluation of the results of leaf analysis for the determination of plants by nutritive substances. To solve this problem, the author carried out field and greenhouse experiments on ordinary, medium-sandy and loamy black earth in 1954-57 (Professor A. Z. Lambin conducted the work). Various doses of nitrogen- and phosphorus manuring were applied, the dynamics of the nutritive substances maring in the soil were studied, and the leaves were analyzed towards the end of the blossoming time (Refs 11, 12). This made possible the determination of several nutrition levels of the summer wheat with respect to nitrogen, and an informative indication of the "critical" level with respect to nitrogen and phosphorus. The term "critical level" means such percentage content of the respective element in the leaves, above which there is no more rise in yield by the introduction of this element in a mineral fertilizer, or the rise in yield falls rapidly to zero by this introduction (Refs 17, 19). The critical concentration lies within such limits, above which the nutrition of the plants with

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Relation Between the Chemical Composition of Leaves, SOV/20-126-4-55/62  
Yield and Grain Quality of Summer Wheat as Dependent on the Fertilizers Applied

corresponding elements can be considered abundant, and below which the plants are short of these elements (Refs 6, 24). The results of the experiments by the author are discussed from this point of view. Figure 1 (showing the dependence of the height of the grain yield on the nitrogen- and phosphoric-acid content in leaves at sufficient P- and K-supply) indicates that the rise in the N-content of leaves is accompanied by a rise in the grain yield (Ref 15). The further rise in yield, however, becomes small when the N-content of the leaves has attained 3 %. The method of the analysis of leaves permits the data concerning the demand of fertilizers of the plants to be accumulated not only immediately after the harvest but also in the year of taking the plant samples (Table 1). On the basis of a general leaf analysis in the blossoming phase, a sufficiently accurate forecast of the grain quality of the wheat can be made, and the application of a late nitrogen after-manuring can be undertaken in a more adequate way. Finally, the latter gives a valuable hint for the principal manuring with nitrogen and phosphorus in the following years. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 25 references, 19 of which are Soviet.

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Relation Between the Chemical Composition of Leaves, SOV/20-126-4-55/62  
Yield and Grain Quality of Summer Wheat as Dependent on the Fertilizers Applied

PRESENTED: December 7, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1958

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BOLDYREV, N.K.

Using the total chemical analysis of leaves to determine the nitrogen and phosphorus requirement of spring wheat during the florescence period. Pochvovedanie no.11:104-114 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. S.M.Kirova.  
(Wheat) (Nitrogen) (Phosphorus)

BOLDYREV, N.K.

Foliar diagnosis of nutrient requirements in spring wheat.  
Fiziol. rast. 7 no.5:578-583 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Department of Agricultural Chemistry of Kirov Agricultural  
Institute.

(Wheat--Fertilizers and manures)  
(Plants--Chemical analysis)

BOLDYREV, N. K.

Cand Agr Sci, Diss -- "Leaf diagnosis of nourishment conditions and the quality of summer wheat grain in connection with the application of fertilizers". Omsk, 1961. 24 pp, 21 cm (Min of Agr RSFSR. Perm Agr Inst imeni Academician D. N. Pryanishnikov), 200 copies, No charge, 16 works by the author listed on pp 23-24 (KL, No 9, 1961, p 185, No 24383). 61-511167

BOLDYREV, N.K.

Leaf analysis of nutrition and foliar nitrogen feeding of spring  
wheat. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.4:79-85 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Wheat--Fertilizers and manures)  
(Plants--Nutrition)

BOLDYREV, N.K. (Omsk)

Foliar diagnostics of the nutrition and the quality of field crops.  
Usp; sovr. biol. 53 no.2:246-264 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(PLANTS—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

BOLDYREV, N.K.

Using leaf diagnosis to define more precisely the boundary indices  
(limits) of Truog's method in Chernozem soils of Omsk Province.  
Pochvovedenie no.9:25-34 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(Omsk Province--Soils--Phosphorus content)

BOLDYREV, N.K.

Evaluating the chemical analysis data for diagnostic purposes.  
Pochvovedenie no.4:93-97 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

BOLDYREV4N8M8

600

1. BOLDYREV, N. M.

2. USSR (600)

Elektrotsink Plant. "The Profitableness of Reprocessing Waste Materials" Tsvet. Met.,  
14, No. 1, 1939.

9. [REDACTED] Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951.

BOLDYREV, N.M..

"The Intrplant Planning, Cost and Profitableness of a Complex Treatment of Polymetallic Raw Materials"

Tsvet. Met. 14 no. 8, August 1939

BOLDYREV, N. M.

FA 28T67

USSR/Metals

Mar/Apr 1947

Zinc

Lead

"The Complex Reprocessing of Polymetallic Raw Materials in the 'Elektrotsink' Plant," N. M. Boldyrev, Elektrotsink Plant, 2½ pp

"Tsvetnye Metally" No 2

The "Elektrotsink" plant was constructed in such a manner that all raw products in the production of zinc and lead can be reprocessed for the materials in them. The article gives an account of this set-up and its advantages.

BS

28T67

S/0142/64/007/001/0121/0125

ACCESSION NR: AP4024498

AUTHOR: Boldy\*rev, N. M.

TITLE: Amplitude limiter using a resonant circuit with controlled attenuation

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 7, no. 1, 1964, 121-125

TOPIC TAGS: amplitude limiter, resonant amplitude limiter, selective amplitude limiter, low threshold AM limiter, receiver output regulation, receiver bandwidth limitation, limiter transient response

ABSTRACT: A resonant selective amplitude limiter is studied in which amplitude limitation sets in (when the input voltage exceeds a set value) because an active resistance (pentode with large resistance in plate circuit), shunting a resonant circuit, is decreased by means of a control circuit sensitive to the input voltage. The operation of the limiter is analyzed by solving the differential equation of the current through the tank-circuit inductance, using the method of slowly varying amplitudes. It is shown that the limitation characteristics are fairly flat if the amplitude of the tank-circuit

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024498

voltage varies slowly and there is no filter in the control circuit. The transient response of the limiter is analyzed for a control circuit in the form of either an integrating or a differentiating network. If an integrating network with a small time constant is used, the limiter can be used for effective limitation of AM oscillations with low threshold (several hundredths of a volt) and sharp transition into the limitation mode. In the case of large time constants the limiter can be used for supplementary output-level regulation in a receiver input stage, but results in poorer receiver selectivity. A differentiating network can be used to narrow down the receiver bandwidth relative to the modulation frequency. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Sep62

DATE ACQ: 15Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GE, SD

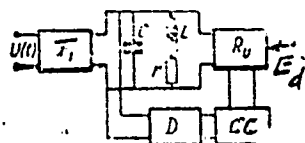
NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024498

ENCLOSURE: 01



Amplitude limiter with resonant circuit and controlled attenuation

$T_1$  - amplifier tube,  $R_v$  - adjustable variable resistance,

CC - control circuit, D - detector,  $E_d$  - delay voltage

Card 3/3

BREKIDREV, N.M., inzh.

Study of a limiter with a nonlinear oscillatory stage. Trudy  
GPI 18 no.2:19-30 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

BOLLYREV, O.S.

Chordogolonskic table. Getd. 1 kart. no. 5:26-28 My '64.  
(MIRA 17:8)

BOLDYREV, P.; BERTEN, L.; NOVIKOV, V.

Organisation: technology and equipment of the food industry in  
England, the Netherlands and Denmark. Misc. Ind. USSR 32  
no. 5:56-60 '61. (TIA 14-11)

(Feeds)

(Europe, Western-Meat industry--By-products)

1. BOLDYREV, P., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Dairy Plants
7. Improve construction of dairy plants, Mol. prom., 13, No. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

BOLDYREV, P.; BURTSEV, L.; NOVIKOV, V.

Processing of cattle in British, Dutch and French enterprises  
(to be concluded). Mias. ind. SSSR 32 no.1:58-61 '61.  
(MIRA 14:7)

(Slaughtering and slaughterhouses)  
(Cattle)

BOLDYREV, P.; BURTSEV, L.; NOVIKOV, V.

In British, Dutch, Danish, and French meat-processing enterprises.  
Mias.ind.SSSR 32 no.2:54-58 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Meat industry)

BOLDYREV, P.; BURTSEV, L.; NOVIKOV, V.

Poultry processing in the enterprises of England and the  
Netherlands. Mias. ind. SSSR 32 no.4:53-59 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Great Britain--Poultry plants)  
(Netherlands--Poultry plants)

BOLDYREV, P.; MARKOV, V.

State Institute for the Design and Planning of Meat Industry Plants works  
on standard projects. Mias.ind. SSSR 33 [i.e.34] no.2:11-12 '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy myasnoy  
promyshlennosti.  
(Meat industry) (Factories—Design and construction)

BOLDYREV, P.; KAPLAN, N.; GUREVICH, A.

Selecting the type and capacity of meat industry enterprises  
under construction. *Mias.ind.S.S.S.R.* 33 no.6:29-33 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy  
myasnoy promyshlennosti.

(Meat industry)  
(Factories—Design and construction)

BOLDYREV, P.I., inzh.; AKSENENKO, M.I., inzh.

Physicomechanical properties of sandstones and siltstones in the  
Kiselevsk-Prokop'yevsk region of the Kuznetsk Basin. Sbor.

KuzNIUI no.9:118-137 '61.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Siltstone--Testing)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Sandstone--Testing)

KOKARTSEV, A.N., inzh.; POLESHCHUK, B.I., inzh.; BOLDYREV, P.I., inzh.;  
VAYDUKOVA, R.I., teknik.

Investigating coal seam breaking by means of a cone wedge in  
mining the Second Internal. Sbor. KuzNII no.10:165-176 '64.  
(MIRA 18:9)

MALAKHOV, Ivan Kuz'mich; KHMEL'NITSKIY, Dmitriy Georgiyevich [Khmel'nyts'kyi, D.H.]; BOLDYREV, R., red.; GUSAROV, K. [Gusarov, K.], tekhn.red.

[Economy, organization, and planning of machinery plants] Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planuvannia mashynobudivnykh pidpryiemstv. Kyiv, Dzerzh.vyd-vo tekhn.lit-ry URSR, 1959. 163 p. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Machinery Industry)

BOLDYREV, R.N., inzh.

Geometrical substantiation of the method of approximate copying of  
bevel gear wheels. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no. 3:74-82  
'61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Gear cutting)

ACC NR: AFT004001

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/01/000/001/0147/0140

INVENTOR: Tkachenko, S. D.; Kislitsin, V. I.; Boldyrev, R. N.

ORG: None

TITLE: . A method for reproducing curved surfaces by mechanical duplication. Class 67, No. 190235 [announced by the Scientific Research and Technological Design Institute for Automation and Mechanization of Machine Building (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-tekhnologicheskii institut avtomatizatsii i mekhanizatsii mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 145-146

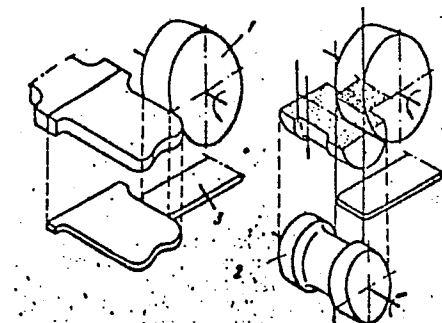
TOPIC TAGS: metal machining, diamond, abrasive

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for reproducing curved surfaces by mechanical duplication. A feeler moves over a master form and transmits its own motion to a tool of identical profile. Provision is made for using a self-sharpening diamond tool regardless of wear by incorporating an auxiliary abrasive tool which periodically alters the shape of the feeler as the diamond tool wears.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.923.4:621.9.072

AP 1004007



1—diamond tool; 2—abrasive tool; 3—feeler

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 18Oct65

Card 2/2

BOLDYREV, S.

Photography of small objects at a close range with the "FED"  
and "Zorkii" cameras. Sov. foto 17 no.9:51-54 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Cameras--Equipment and supplies)

4

BOLDYREV, S.

20681. Boldyrev, S. Bitva za ozero Sevan. [Sevanstroy, Arm. SSR. Ochesk/. Ill. N. Petrov. Znaniye -- sila, 1949, No. 5, s. 13-18. -- Prodolz. Sleduet

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

BOLDYREV, S.

Through the snow storm. Vokrug sveta no.12:25-29 D '54.(MLRA 8:1)  
(Ural Mountain region--Snow) (Ural Mountain region--Storm)

BOLDYREV, S.

Boldyrev, S. - "In the laboratory of Engineer Lebedev", (The high-altitude electrical laboratory of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR), illustrated by N. Petrov. Znaniye--sila, 1949, No. 3, p. 6-7.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 43, (Letopis 'Zhurnal Inykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).



AUTHOR: Boldyrev, S.

4-58-5-26/41

TITLE: Crystallizer of Engineer Goldobin (Kristallizator inzhenera Goldobina)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1958, Nr 5, pp 36-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author tells how the entire process of producing cast iron and steel at metallurgical plants runs like a big complicated conveyer till it reaches the stripping section where the cooling down and crystallization takes place. There, a delay of almost 2 hours occurs. To avoid this, Mikhail Fedorovich Goldobin invented a machine resembling 2 tractor caterpillars placed slantwise one upon the other. The links of the lower and upper caterpillars constitute the halves of the mold. By placing them one on top of the other they form a mold with a square section. Into the upper end of this mold, consisting of many links, the liquid steel is poured. The caterpillars push out from the lower part of the combined mold the hardened pieces which are still glowing but are already crystallized. From the "Serp and Molot" Plant the machine will be sent to the Bryanskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Bryansk Machine Building Plant) where it will turn out 20-30,000 tons of pieces per year. In the meantime, the efforts of several metallurgists to in-

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Crystallizer of Engineer Goldobin

4-58-5-26/41

vent a continuous method of casting with the help of vertical crystallizers have also been successful. A device of this kind has been installed at the Sormovskiy zavod ("Krasnoye Sormovo" Plant at Gor'kiy). In this connection the Lenin Prize has been awarded to Academician I.P. Bardin, N.W. Smelyakov - a former director of the Plant "Krasnoye Sormovo", and to the plant's workers N.L. Komandin, K.P. Korotkov, N.P. Mayorov, A.V. Khripkov, as well as M.D. Gritsun - Director of the Novotul'skiy Metallurgical Plant, and to G.V. Gurskiy and V.A. Kazanskiy - workers of the same plant. There are 6 sketches.

1. Metals--Production

Card 2/2